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1. Prior to 1940 conditions in Yugoslavia were not conducive to extensive scientific research. The literacy rate was very low and there was constant internal strife which occupied the attention of most people. There was little time for attempting to improve conditions in the country from a scientific standpoint although the people in the field of medicine and related subjects did keep up with other countries in Europe as far as medications, medical techniques, etc, were concerned, and they kept abreast of new discoveries in the field of medicine.
2. The medical schools in Yugoslavia were copies of schools in other parts of Europe. The school in Zagreb was patterned after schools in Vienna. it was on the same level as the Viennese schools. In laboratories, X-rays, etc, it was on a par with schools in other parts of Europe.
3. Some of the competent people in the field of medicine in Yugoslavia whose work may have been known internationally were Prof Perovic, an anatomist, Prof Saltikov, a pathologist, and Dr Hugo Botteri, an internist. Prof Perovic studied under Prof Toldt in Vienna. He was a professor of anatomy. he was an extremely capable man in his field. he is still on the staff of the school in Zagreb. Prof Saltikov, who has retired from teaching, was a professor of pathology at Zagreb. He received his education somewhere in Russia. Dr Botteri, received his medical education in Vienna. He and his younger brother Albert, who is an ophthalmologist, were both very well educated -- their knowledge of medicine was great and they attended very well to detail. Dr Hugo Botteri devised a skin test for hydatid or echinococcus cysts in which he took serum from an echinococcus cyst and injected it in the skin, producing a positive or negative reaction to the

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presence of echnicoccus infection. This is only one of a number of contributions he has made to medicine.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4. The universities and colleges which have faculties for training medical personnel in Yugoslavia at present are Zagreb, Belgrade, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skopje. Zagreb and Belgrade offer a complete five-year medical course, culminating in an MD degree. Ljubljana offered the first two years of medical school before World War II, and it was necessary for students to go on from there to Zagreb or Belgrade to complete their degrees. [] this is still the case. After World War II the Communists opened two more medical schools in Sarajevo and Skopje. It is probably necessary for students from there to go on to Zagreb or Belgrade to finish their medical educations, [] the two new schools offer the complete course. 50X1-HUM
5. Before World War II the medical schools had adequate facilities for the number of students enrolled. Since the literacy rate was very low not many students were able to matriculate and enter the higher schools, and accommodations were no particular problem. The school at Zagreb was a very nice institution with modern buildings, hygienic classrooms with big windows, air conditioning, etc., and the laboratories were quite well equipped. After World War II the Communists took some of the equipment away from the school in Zagreb and gave it to some of the new schools. [] they took some of the microscopes and gave them to the other schools, [] the microscopes were really needed in Zagreb. Not enough were taken to adequately supply the other schools, and in the end none of the schools had enough microscopes. Some of the professors at Zagreb managed to hang onto the equipment in their departments -- [] the anatomy and pathology professors were able to keep their equipment pretty well intact -- but some of the other professors were so soft that in order to appease the Communists they allowed them to take some of their equipment. 50X1-HUM
6. [] At the end of the five-year course only about 25 received their degrees. Those who did not complete the course had dropped out for various reasons -- some were married, some were unable to do the work satisfactorily, etc -- so only a small percentage of the class finished the course at the end of five years. 50X1-HUM
7. The medical schools in Yugoslavia are probably quite crowded at present because the Communists are eager to train more doctors. Most of the students are now being sent to school either by the government, with the understanding that they will go into government service after they receive their degrees, or they are sent by the army, as potential medical officers. [] there are now between 500 and 700 medical students altogether in Yugoslavia in various stages of training. [] a maximum of 200 students receive their MD degrees each year -- about 100 from Zagreb and the rest from Belgrade. My guess is that there are between two thousand and three thousand MD's in Yugoslavia today. 50X1-HUM
8. In order to receive an MD degree in Yugoslavia a student must successfully complete the five-year medical course [] pass the examinations and satisfactorily perform the practical work required in certain courses. 50X1-HUM
9. Before World War II students who completed their medical school course were required to take one year of internship. Men who graduated before the age of 27 went into the army for nine months of their internship, and were sent to a hospital for the remaining three months to gain experience in obstetrics, diseases of children, etc. Women and the men who were over 27 when they graduated took their whole internship at a hospital. [] the Communists 50X1-HUM

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are still following this system. After the year's internship it is possible to take a residency in a special field of medicine or to go into government medical service. Students who are sent to medical school by the army agree to serve in the army for a period twice as long as their medical school course -- or a minimum of ten years. At the end of that time they are given the choice of remaining in the army or going into civilian practice.

10. The medical school in Zagreb, which has always been considered the best one in Yugoslavia, had an especially good teaching staff before World War II, and it is still good [redacted] the standards have been lowered because of the present emphasis on Communism in the schools. Most of the professors at Zagreb were trained in Austria or Germany. The staff of the medical school in Belgrade is also good, and most of the professors there were trained in France. At the "incomplete" medical schools (Ljubljana, Skopje, and Sarajevo) [redacted] the staffs are composed primarily of professors who received their training in Yugoslavia. 50X1-HUM
11. [redacted] the professors on the medical school staffs in Yugoslavia are still allowed to devote some of their time to research, [redacted] 50X1-HUM
12. Students do not do much actual research while they are in medical school other than what is required in certain laboratory courses such as analytical chemistry, histology, microbiology, etc. They read about research while they are in school, and after they receive their degrees they become contributors to the medical journals wherein research projects are described. Through the research they do and the articles they write they receive promotions on the teaching staffs -- promotions to the ranks of assistants, docents and professors. Promotions are based on their work, although under the Communists the people who are the most active politically have an easier time getting promotions than those who do not engage in politics. 50X1-HUM
13. Students in the medical schools in Yugoslavia are drawn primarily from the families of workers and from the ranks of Tito's army during World War II. [redacted] there was a preponderance of ex-soldiers in the schools, and members of workers' families were next in number. Occasionally a wealthier person was admitted -- someone who was not considered to be an enemy of the Communists, or who was known not to have been sympathetic with the Nazis during World War II. There is no entrance examination for the medical schools. Scholastically a person must have completed a prescribed high school course which included Latin and several other languages in order to be admitted to medical school and the number of students who complete this course is comparatively small. Politically most of the students admitted to medical school are sympathetic with Communism. 50X1-HUM
14. Before World War II approximately 10 or 15% of the people who graduated from medical schools went on to do postgraduate work -- or specialized in some field of medicine. [redacted] anyone who agrees to remain in the Yugoslav Army permanently is allowed to specialize. Dr Gojko Nikolic, who was a general in Tito's army and chief of the medical staff of the Yugoslav Army for several years, attempted to get all the best doctors in Yugoslavia for the army, [redacted] he was responsible for making it possible for army doctors to specialize. He wanted to have army hospitals where civilians could also be treated in order to give a wider range of experience to army doctors, [redacted] civilian members of army personnel's families are now treated at the army hospitals, but other civilians are not. (Dr Nikolic is quite young, [redacted] he received his medical training at the school in Belgrade. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
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15. The Yugoslav government often gives financial assistance to MD's who wish to specialize. Grants are also made from international funds which come through Geneva for medical improvement and research. These grants are given primarily to members of the Communist Party. The money that comes from Geneva is for tuition, food, lodging, etc, and it comes to something between US\$100 and US\$200 per month.
16. There is a definite incentive to specialize in some phase of medicine in Yugoslavia, as the people who do so are usually able to get better positions. They often become the chiefs of clinics, hospitals, etc.
17. [] the Yugoslav government gives financial assistance to students who wish to do postgraduate study abroad, but arrangements can be made through Geneva for grants from international funds for study abroad. Students who receive such grants must first receive authorization from Dr Andrija Stampar, a Yugoslav who is stationed in Geneva /presumably with the World Health Organization/. They must also have the recommendation of certain professors and of the Communist Party in Yugoslavia. []
18. The only places other than universities where postgraduate training is offered are clinics (which are actually connected with the universities) where patients come to be treated and are used for demonstration purposes by professors on the staffs. [] any research institutes or laboratories in Yugoslavia where postgraduate students may receive training.
19. [] sufficient numbers of students are being trained in Yugoslavia to insure a continuing supply of competent research scientists. Direct contact with the work in scientific fields in other countries is maintained by sending students abroad to study.
20. [] the education and training for medicine in Yugoslavia compares favorably with that in the US. The knowledge of qualified MD's in Yugoslavia is as good as that of US MD's from the standpoint of theory, [] Yugoslav doctors have less practical and routine work during their training than US doctors have. Medical theory is studied much more in Yugoslav medical schools than in the US. The subject matter presented in medical schools in Yugoslavia and the US is on about the same level except for biochemistry, which seems to be on a higher level in the US. [] and in the US is that European schools use terminology which is based on Latin and Greek, where many of the terms in the US are English equivalents for these terms. [] the use of the classical terms facilitates the practice of medicine in foreign countries (in Europe), and that the use of English terms is confusing to anyone who has been trained abroad. From the standpoint of treatment [] an MD trained in the US is usually more dependent upon laboratory findings in diagnosing his cases than a Yugoslav doctor would be. [] if a patient complains of symptoms which might indicate appendicitis, the blood count seems to be the determining factor in the type of treatment to be rendered by a US-trained MD. In Yugoslavia [] the diagnosis of the same case would depend more on the actual symptoms of the patient and the knowledge and intuition of the physician based on his training and experience, than on the white blood count.
21. [] young men interested in research in Yugoslavia realize that there are better facilities for conducting research outside Yugoslavia, and many of them would like to visit foreign countries to observe the work being done there and to participate in it, [] whether many of them would care to stay out of Yugoslavia permanently. The decision to leave one's fatherland is very difficult, and once the decision is made to leave Yugoslavia it is difficult to get permission to go.

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POLITICAL INFLUENCE

22. [] no dominant ideology which influences research programs or limits the choice of scientists in methods of approach to a problem in Yugoslavia. [] a joke among some of the Yugoslav doctors about Soviet scientists' classifying centipedes as pigs in order to get more hams -- which may have indicated that the Yugoslav scientists were aware that some distortions were made by the Soviet scientists, but that they did not go along with them.
23. [] the most prominent foreign influence on the field of medicine was German (and Austrian). Before World War I many professors and physicians from Croatia were educated in Austria. The professors and physicians in Serbia were educated primarily in France and Russia. As a result of this foreign training the medical school in Croatia (Zagreb) was staffed largely by Austrian-educated professors, and the Serbian school (in Belgrade) was staffed primarily by French-educated people. Students from Serbia who could have attended the school in Belgrade often chose to attend the school in Zagreb, [] the German and Austrian influence was probably the strongest foreign influence in Yugoslavia. There has been no particular Soviet influence on Yugoslav medicine, [] one or two instances of Yugoslav adoption of Soviet techniques. During World War II the Yugoslav Army medical units adopted a method of segregating battle casualties for treatment which was attributed to the Soviets. The method was to put all casualties with head wounds into one section, all who suffered chest wounds into another, and those with abdominal and leg wounds into a third section. This greatly facilitated and expedited the treatment of casualties. Another technique which is being practiced in Yugoslavia and which was developed by the Soviets is the Filatov tissue therapy method in the treatment of tuberculosis. The only two people who have used this method, to my knowledge, have been Prof Nesich in Belgrade and someone whose name I do not know in Zagreb. Other than the occasional adoption of some Soviet technique such as those just described, there is no Soviet influence on Yugoslav medicine. The present foreign influence is predominantly US and UK, and many doctors are now studying English.
24. [] any correspondence which is carried on now between Yugoslav and foreign scientists. [] the scientists would be afraid to have any correspondence with the West at all because of government censorship and possible chastisement.
25. Physicians and research scientists are allowed to attend international conferences and meetings, and there is always some kind of an international fund available for such purposes. The people who are selected to attend these meetings are usually those who are regarded as politically trustworthy. []
Pavao Sokolich, [] was there attending an international conference. Dr Sokolich is an experimental pharmacologist -- one of the most intelligent in Yugoslavia -- and he was (and probably still is) a professor at the medical school in Zagreb. He received his MD degree from the school in Zagreb where he was a brilliant student. He knows many languages and does a great deal of reading. []
26. The Yugoslavian government likes to have foreign scientists visit the country. They give them good accommodations, good food, etc, and show them only the best hospitals and clinics. They usually give them a good (if distorted) picture of the medical situation in Yugoslavia. Yugoslav scientists also enjoy having foreign scientists visit them. They enjoy

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talking with them, although they are very limited in what they can say since the Communists require that they always say the "right" thing and put Communism in a favorable light.

27. The political belief of a worker has a decided influence on his career. Those who accept Communism and are active politically have much greater opportunities for advancement than those who stay out of politics or oppose the Communists. People who are not in sympathy with Communism or are not members of the Party are never able to get very good jobs. MD's who do not support the regime are often sent out to villages and are given such jobs as administering vaccinations, etc. _____ Dr Zdenko Krizan, who is an excellent teacher of anatomy _____

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_____ and the Communists have relegated him to a position on the staff of the medical school at Skopje. He is teaching anatomy there, but with his ability he should have a much more important position. There are many scientists in Yugoslavia who are fundamentally opposed to Communism, but who go along with Communist rules and regulations, and sometimes even join the Party, in order to remain in the country with their families, and to hold respectable positions on university staffs, in clinics, etc. These people may give the impression publicly that they endorse the practices of the regime, but privately many of them hate Communism.

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